

June 10th, 1885. City of Brandon.

## CALLED BACK

By Hugh Conway.

By the aid of a razor and fresh apparel I was soon converted to a fairly good semblance of my former self, and then, without having apprised even Priscilla of my return, I started for the west, to see what fate had in store for me.

What is a run across England after a man has made such a journey as my recent one? Yet, that pitiful hundred and fifty miles seemed to me as long as a thousand did a month ago. The last few miles I had to go by coach, and, although four splendid horses spanned along, each individual mile seemed as long as a Siberian stage. But the journey was at last ended, and leaving my luggage in the coach office, I sallied forth, with a beating heart, to find Pauline.

I went to the address given in Priscilla's letter. The house was a quiet little building, nestled on a wooded bank, with a sloping garden in front, full of late flowers. Homely-looking twined round the porch, great sunflowers stared directly from the walls, and fragrant sweethearts of the air. As I waited for the door to be opened I had time to approve Priscilla's choice of a resting-place.

I inquired for Mrs. Drew. She was not at home—had gone out with the young lady some time ago, and would not be back until the evening. I turned away and went in search of them.

It was early in autumn, but the leaf showed no signs of falling. Everything was green, fresh and beautiful. The sky was cloudless, and a soft balmy air fanned my cheek. I paused and looked around me before I decided in which direction to go. Far below my feet lay the little fishing village, its houses clustered round the mouth of the noisy, brawling stream, which ran down the valley, and leaped joyously into the sea. On either hand were great trees, and behind them inland hills covered with woods, and in front of me stretching away and away was the calm green sea. The scene was fair enough, but I turned away from it. I wanted Pauline.

It seemed to me that on such a day as this the shady woods, and the running stream must offer irresistible attractions, so I found my way down the steep hill, and began walking up the riverside, whilst the merry stream danced past me, throwing its rich brown, pebbled waters into a thousand little cascades as it shot over and foamed round the great boulders which disputed its passage.

I followed its course for about a mile—how charming over moss-grown rocks, now wading through ferns, now forcing my way through plant hazel boughs—then in an open space on the opposite bank I saw a girl sitting sketching. Her back was toward me, but I knew every turn of that graceful figure well enough to feel sure she was my wife.

It had needed extra assurance I had not to look at her companion, who sat near her and appeared to be dozing over a book. I should have recognized that shadow of Priscilla's a mile away—it like has never been known on earth.

Hard as I found it to do so, I resolved not to make my presence known to her. Before I met Pauline I wanted to talk to Priscilla and be guided by her report as to my future method of proceeding. But in spite of my determination I yielded to the temptation of drawing nearer—from where I stood I could not see her face—so I crept on inch by inch till I was nearly opposite the sketcher, and, half hidden by the undergrowth, I stood watching her to my heart's content.

There was the hue of health upon her cheek—there was the appearance of health in every movement, and as she turned and spoke a few words to her companion there was that in her look and in her smile which made my heart bound. The wife I returned to was a different being from the girl I had married.

She turned and looked across the stream. Carried away by my joy I had entirely emerged from my lurking place. With the river between us our eyes met.

She must in some way have remembered me. Were it but as in a dream my face must have seemed familiar to her. She dropped her pencil and sketch-book and sprang to her feet before Priscilla's exclamation of surprise and delight was heard. She stood looking at me as though she expected I would speak or come to her. I stood there, dumb, sending words of welcome across the noisy stream.

Had I wished to retreat, it was now too late. I found a crossing-place and in a minute or two was on the opposite bank.

Pauline had not moved, but Priscilla ran to meet me and almost shook my hand off.

"Does she remember—does she know me?" I whispered, as I disengaged myself and walked toward my wife.

"Not yet; but she will. I am sure she will, Master Gilbert."

could following at a proper distance. Pauline seemed to accept my society as though it was a perfectly natural thing to do so. When the path grew steep or rugged, she held out her hand for mine, as though its support was her right. Yet for a long time she said nothing.

"Where have you come from?" she asked at last.

"From a long, long journey of many thousands of miles."

"Yes; when I saw your face you were always traveling. Did you find what you sought?" she asked eagerly.

"Yes, I found the truth. I know everything."

"Tell me where he is?"

"Anthony, my own brother—the boy they killed. Where is his grave?"

"He is buried by the side of his mother."

"Thank God! I shall be able to pray over him."

She spoke, if excitedly, quite sensibly, but I wondered she was not craving for justice to be meted out to the murderer.

"Do you wish for vengeance on those who killed him?"

"Vengeance! what good can vengeance do? It will not bring him back to life. It happened long ago. When I know not but now it seems years ago. God may have avenged him by now."

He has, in a great measure. One died in a prison raving mad; another is chained working like a slave; the third, as yet, is unpunished."

"It will come to him, sooner or later. Which is it?"

"Macari."

She shuddered at the name and said no more. Just before we reached the house in which they lodged, she said, softly and hesitatingly:

"You will take me to Italy—to his grave."

I promised, only too glad to find how instinctively she turned to me to prefer the request. She must remember more than she gave herself credit for.

"I will go there," she said, "and see the place, and then we will speak of the past no more."

We were now at the garden gate. I took her hand in mine.

"Pauline," I said, "try to remember me."

A ghost of the old puzzled look came into her eyes; she paused, her disengaged hand over her forehead, and then, without a word, turned away and entered the house.

## CHAPTER XV.

## FROM GRIEF TO JOY.

My tale is drawing to an end, although I could, for my own pleasure, write chapter after chapter, detailing every occurrence of the next month—describing every look, repeating every word that passed between Pauline and myself, but if I wrote them they would be sacred from all persons save two—my wife and myself.

If my situation was an anomalous one it had at least a certain charm. It was a new world, none the less entertaining and sweet because its object happened to be already my wife-in-name.

It was like a landowner walking over his estate and in every direction finding unsuspected beauties and unknown mines of wealth. Every day showed me fresh charms in the woman I loved.

Her smile was a joy greater than I had ever pictured, her laugh a revelation. To gaze into those bright, unclouded eyes and strive to learn their secrets was a reward that repaid me for all that I suffered. To find that her intellect, now restored, was fit to be matched with any one's—to know that when the time came I should be given not only a wife, beautiful in my eyes, above all women, but a companion and a sympathetic friend—how can I describe my rapture?

Yet it was a rapture not unmodified by doubts and fears. It may be that my character lacked that very useful trait called by some self-confidence, and by others conceit. The more I saw to love and admire in Pauline, the more I asked myself how I could dare to expect that so peerless a creature would condescend to accept the love and the life I wished to offer her. Who was I to win her? I was rich, it is true, but I felt sure that riches would not buy her affection—besides, as I had not told her that her own wealth was swept away, she fancied her fortune was as large as my own. She was young, beautiful, and, so far as she knew, free and amply provided for. No, I had nothing to offer her which was worthy of her acceptance.

I quite dreaded to look forward to the moment which must sooner or later come—the moment when I must, ignoring the past, ask her once more to be my wife. On her answer would hang the whole of my future life. No wonder I decided to postpone the ordeal until I felt quite certain that the result of my love would be favorable to me. No wonder that when with Pauline, and realizing the value of the prize I aimed at, I grew quite humble and deprecatory of what merits I may have possessed. No wonder that at times I wished that I were gifted with that pleasing assurance which sits so well on many men, and time and opportunity being given seems to go a long way toward winning a woman's heart.

Time and opportunity at least were not wanting in my case. I had taken up my quarters near to her, and from morn to night we were in each other's company. We wandered through the narrow Devonshire lanes, with their luxuriant banks of ferns on either side. We climbed the rugged tors. We fished with more or less success the rapid streams. We drove together. We read and sketched—but as yet we had not talked of love; though all the while my wedding-ring was on my finger.

To call me by my Christian name, nor did she object to my making use of her own. Had she done so I cannot think in what form I should have addressed her. Although I had instructed Priscilla to call her Miss March, the old woman stoutly objected to this, and continued matters by speaking to and of her as Miss Pauline.

The days slipped by—the happiest days my life had as yet known. Morn, noon and eve we were together; and I fear were objects of great curiosity to our neighbors, who no doubt wondered what relations existed between me and the beautiful girl at whose side I ever was.

I soon found that Pauline's natural disposition was gay and bright. It was too soon yet to expect it to reassert itself, yet I was not without hopes that before long that look, telling of sad memories, which so often crossed her face would fade away forever. Now and again a pleased smile lit up her face, and merry words slipped from her lips. Although when reason first returned to her, she seemed as if her brother's death had occurred but the day before, I felt sure that, after a while, she understood that years had passed since the fatal night. These years were to her wrapped in a mist; they seemed as dreams. She was trying to recall them, beginning at the beginning, and I need not say with what alacrity I lent my aid.

By common consent we avoided the future; but of the past, or all the past in which I was not concerned, we spoke freely. All the events of her early years she now remembered perfectly; she could account for everything up to the time when her brother was struck down—after that came mistiness from which she emerged to find herself in a strange room, ill, and being nursed by a strange nurse.

Several days passed before Pauline questioned me as to the part I had played in her clouded life. One evening we stood on the top of a thickly wooded hill, from which we could just catch a glimpse of the sea, now reddened by a glorious sunset. We had been silent for some time, and when I said that our thoughts were not more in reason than in words we could have spoken whilst our strange and uncertain relations continued. I looked at the western sky until the glowing tints began to fade, then turning to my companion I found her dark eyes staring at me with almost painful earnestness.

"Tell me," she said, "tell me what I should have when that lost time comes back to me?"

Her fingers, as she spoke, were playing with her wedding-ring. She still wore it, and the diamond keeper I had placed above it; but she had not as yet asked me why it was of her hand.

"Will it come back, Pauline, do you think?" I asked.

"I hope so—or stay; should I hope so? Tell me, will it bring me joy or sorrow?"

"Who can say—the two are always mingled."

She sighed and turned her eyes to the ground. Presently she raised them to mine.

"Tell me," she said, "how and when did you come into my life—why did I dream of you?"

"You saw me so often when you were ill."

"Why did I wake and find your old servant taking care of me?"

"Your uncle gave you into my charge. I promised to watch over you during his absence."

"And he will never return. He is punished for his crime—standing by when the poor boy was murdered."

"Pauline," I said, wishing to change the current of her thoughts, "tell me how you saw me in dreams; what you dreamed of me?"

She shuddered. "I dreamed that you were standing by me in the very room—that you saw the deed. Yet I knew that that could not be so."

"And then?"

"I saw your face many times—it was always traveling, traveling through clouds. I saw your lips move, and you seemed to say, 'I am going to learn the truth—so I waited patiently till you returned.'"

"You never dreamed of me before?"

It was growing dusk, I was uncertain whether it was the deepening shade from the trees which made her cheeks look darker, or whether it was a blush. My heart was beating madly.

"I cannot tell; I don't know. Don't ask me," she said, in a troubled voice. Then she turned.

"It grows dark and chilly. Let us go in."

I followed her. It was so completely the rule for me to spend the evening with her that I did not even wait for an invitation. It was our custom to play and sing together for an hour or two. Pauline's first expressed desire after her return was that I should play the piano.

"I have played a good deal," she said, "but I am not good enough to play to you."

"What can I do for you?" she asked, looking at me with a smile.

"I have a great deal to tell you," she said, "but I am not sure I can tell you all."

and brightens our homes. The following from the Orange County Farmer, published in the best improved portion of the State of New York, is interesting in this connection: "Make your rural home beautiful. Lay out spacious grounds, about the farm house, plant shade trees, lay gravelled roads and plant flowers. Don't lay up all your net earnings for the benefit of your heirs and the lawyers, but spend some of it in beautifying your home. The farmer who always shuts his eyes to the aesthetic features of his life and screws himself down to the task of making money, loses a large portion, and the best portion too, of his existence. His home should be attractive to himself, to his wife, and above all to his children. Unpleasant homes in too many instances drive the sons of farmers to the towns, to excitement and dissipation, and to wreck. Such sons, and generally large families, are a curse to the community and a blot on the landscape."

**AFTER TWENTY YEARS' SUFFERING.**

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wharton, was cured of sciatic rheumatism, after twenty years' suffering, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

**HORSE RANCHING.**

The Canadian Breeder, of Toronto, Ont., considers that no ranching country on this continent can supply such grass and water as Alberta Territory in the Canadian Northwest, while the climate is all that could be desired whether for horses or cattle.

Indeed it would be hard to find a better investment for \$250,000 than that offered by a carefully managed horse ranch in Alberta. The sum of \$200,000 would place a thousand choice brood mares, having abundance of quality, size and substance on the ranch.

Twenty good big thoroughbred stallions could be picked up from the racing stables of the United States at prices that would insure their delivery on the ranch at a gross cost of \$15,000 and this would leave \$35,000 for putting up stables, stables, and corrals that would be dear at \$5,000 for the lot, while there is still a sum of \$30,000 left for the maintenance of three or four cowboys, a foreman and a manager, till the first crop of young geldings are ready to be put upon the market.

As applied to Alberta the estimate of the cost of raising a four-year-old is considerably over the mark. The pasture cost one cent per acre per annum, and beyond this and his very small proportion of herder's pay and board and interest on the investment there is nothing to charge against the youngster unless it is his breaking, which is not at any time an item outside of the estimate already named, and it is very seldom that any outside help would be required in breaking the colts.

Half-bred horses, raised in this way, ought to fetch very fine prices at annual sales, and the company who could pull through the first five years would have a veritable gold mine, and a lasting one in such an enterprise.

**BRANDON**

**ROLLER RINK**

Special Instruction in the morning and afternoon sessions.

JOHN W. BETHUNE, Manager.

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

**Western Division.**

**TRAIN SERVICE.**

**CHANGE TIME**

On and after June 17, 1902, trains will move as follows:

Going West. 7:00 a.m. Leave Winnipeg. Arrive 4:00 p.m. 7:30 a.m. Leave Portage la Prairie. Arrive 4:30 p.m. 8:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 5:00 p.m. 8:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 5:30 p.m. 9:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 6:00 p.m. 9:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 6:30 p.m. 10:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 7:00 p.m. 10:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 7:30 p.m. 11:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 8:00 p.m. 11:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 8:30 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 9:00 p.m. 12:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 9:30 p.m. 1:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 10:00 p.m. 1:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 10:30 p.m. 2:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 11:00 p.m. 2:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 11:30 p.m. 3:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 12:00 a.m. 3:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 12:30 a.m. 4:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 1:00 a.m. 4:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 1:30 a.m. 5:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 2:00 a.m. 5:30 a.m. Leave Brandon. Arrive 2:30 a.m. 6:00 a.m. Leave Brandon. 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## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$100 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,

Ed. &amp; Prop.

## THE CAUSE.

Notwithstanding the blood and thunder editorials of the Grit press, east as well as west, the more people steadily and impartially look into the cause of the Northwest rebellion, the more grounds there appear for absolving the Dominion Government from all responsibility. As we have before said, there may be and there doubtless are a number of the oldest-settled half breeds who have not received patents of their properties as soon as they could have wished, but that was a most flimsy pretext upon which to justify a recourse to arms. Their farms produced none the less because they had not their patents in their pockets, and as they knew they would be forthcoming sooner or later, the delay should in no way have interfered with their bases of operations for the future. The Grits know this as well as it is possible for them to know anything, but as there were a lot of unprincipled vagabonds up there who made all sorts of demands, the government is charged with the consequences of war, because they did not consider these murmurs well founded and cater to them accordingly. There were the half breeds who got their free grants in Manitoba, and who sold them out from one to four years since, claiming horses and entries up there, who now come and threaten to them that the man in the moon, and there were the disappointed speculators ready to use any weapon against the Government, because of disappointment in their plans as the C.P.R. did not run that way, and make them millionaires. Adding to these the vapors of the Grit press and the howlings of the Farmers' Union, and we have sufficient to induce any adventurer of the Kiel stamp, to come to the rescue, to immortalize himself and secure renown for his posterity. When the whole matter is sifted to the bottom, these will be found to be the real causes of the rebellion, and the following from the *Battleford Herald*, which, published at the scene, and therefore in a position to know whereof it speaks asserts itself in unmistakable language. We do not expect any of them will have the manliness to do it, but those of the Grit press that have all along charged the government with the responsibility, for the benefit of their readers, should, in all fairness, give the article a prominent insertion:

"The half breeds who joined the Indians in this district as a means of securing their rights were confirmed in the lands they held at the time

of the transfer, as settlers; they got their allotments of the fourteen hundred thousand acres of land set apart to secure the extinguishment of their title as half breeds; as white men they have been given homesteads and pre-emptions; and many of them had their wives placed on the Indian lists and annually drew from the public treasury the sum secured to Indians under their treaties. They enjoyed all the liberties secured to each of the classes with which they claimed alliance as occasion made it profitable without any of their disabilities. We have never been able to get from one of them a statement of the rights said to be withheld. Will the eastern papers that are discussing this question kindly tell us what is claimed and what withheld. The horrors of an Indian massacre are as nothing in their eyes compared with making a point in a political controversy."

A week ago Sunday, a couple of our city clergymen took it upon themselves to give the Aldermen who refused to vote for that "Sabbath observance by-law" a lecturing from the pulpit, giving their hearers at the same time learned disquisitions upon the evils of horse racing, alleged to be indulged in on the fair grounds every Sabbath. Now, we take it no gentleman of the cloth goes there on Sunday to secure ocular evidence of the sin, although we do know that some of their number there were on the 24th exhibiting as much interest in the races as if they owned the fastest horses on the track, and were going to participate in the honor to follow from the ownership. Under the circumstances, then, we take it, they got their "facts" second handed, and doubtless through the agency of some of the Aldermen, who wanted to show themselves the custodians of the public morals, in the attempt to force a by-law you could drive a coach and four through, on the public. We believe it is the duty of the clergy to denounce horse racing on the Sabbath and everything of the kind in a general way, that tends to desecrate the day; but it is scarcely their place to dilate on specific charges until they have more than hearsay evidence, through prejudiced sources, to operate on. This kind of advice, or lecturing given in this way, though intended for good can but result in evil. We believe the people of Brandon, irrespective of creed or nationality, are as moral a community for their number as is to be found in the Dominion or on the continent, for that matter, and we do not think it is possible to better their condition by unequal legislation. We say the by-law is unequal for because all the violations it proposes to cover, can be dealt with under other by-laws and the statutes that have the penalties affixed. The clergy can make better Christians of their congregations by preaching Christianity, but we very much question the policy of dictating to councils the by-laws they should adopt for the cure of offences that dwell for the most part, if not altogether, in the imaginations of a few of their otiose hearers. Let every by-law be framed and enforced, that there is a necessity for, to direct the morals of the people and proper Sabbath observance; but do not play with toys invented by ambitious aldermen for their own personal glorification.

We would advise the city council, before going any further into liabilities, debenture debts, or otherwise, to weigh well the financial situation. Already the debenture debt of the place is \$174,000, bearing an average interest of 6 1/2 per cent., and besides this the city and county are responsible for \$74,000 of Court House debentures. It is true that at present the outside municipalities are paying 12 per cent. on a large portion of this sum, and the burden is not perceptibly felt; but if the Judicial system remains a permanency in the country, it will not be long until the northern and southern municipalities are formed into two separate districts respectively. The 12 per cent. income will then cease, and the city and county will have to shoulder the entire liability—the

city at least \$40,000 of the amount. This will leave a net debt of \$215,000, or \$100 per capita of the population, necessitating for interest and sinking fund an annual tax of about \$8.50 per head on the population. With the late projection of the Northwest Central and Southwestern Railways, the country tributary to Brandon will be limited to 20 miles square and patronage accordingly, so that the prospects of the future for launching out boldly, are not of the most encouraging character, and do not count a risk for further liability. A market and free crossing of the Assiniboine are most desirable but neither should be purchased at any heavy outlay. In our opinion the renting of a premises for a market is preferable to purchasing, unless a purchase can be made on most advantageous terms; and as for the first street bridge, the council should not purchase at the price asked. Although \$10,000 is but a fraction of the cost of the structure, that sum with accompanying interest is too much for the place, with present prospects. If the council could only induce the northern municipalities [and they will be as much benefited by free travel as Brandon will be] to contribute \$2,000, the city might go in debt three or four thousand dollars to purchase, if there is an assurance the bridge is a durable structure. In taking this view of the situation, we have nothing but the immediate benefit and the future welfare of the place in view. We have the mistakes of Winnipeg, Emerson, Portage la Prairie and other places before us, and they teach lessons, too ratepayers of Brandon and the rest of the country should carefully study, before taking any Cops in the dark.

Gradually the truth comes to the surface. We have all along contended that many of those who were instrumental in getting up the Northwest insurrection, were parties who really had no grievances, and whose pretences were fraudulent from beginning to end; and this view of the case is fully confirmed by Archbishop Tache, who is well posted on all the circumstances. Here is what he tells the reporter of an Ottawa paper:

In relation to the Northwest, His Grace said he considered the present time for him to allude to the subject of the rebellion, which he now considered practically at an end. His Grace had no doubt that whatever grievances existed previously would be speedily redressed, but said that the nature of the grievances had been greatly exaggerated. Many of those half breeds who joined the revolt could not be said to have been wronged in regard to their land claims, because they did not possess any such claims. Nearly one half of the half breeds who were in the fight at Batoche were from Manitoba, where they had disposed of their rights. The dissatisfaction was quite different from that generally supposed. It was true that Kiel had abandoned his church by rising in open rebellion. He (Kiel) was offended because the priests refused to assist him. The clergy offered to support him in everything constitutional, but would discountenance rebellion.

## WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

(Minutes continued.)

Mr Hall, Reeve of Whitehead, was heard respecting the bridge on the boundary between his municipality and Vidy. He contended that Daly should pay half the cost same, viz \$800, and requested the board to adjust it. On consideration the board concluded that the settlement made by the Mayor and Reeves of the old Municipality of Brandon was final, and that they must refuse to open up the matter or disturb the settlement in any way.

On motion, Thos. Nichol was heard. Mr. Nichol appeared with largely signed petitions requesting the board to take some steps towards compelling the Municipality of Oaklands to replace the bridge across Souris river, as it was a very great inconvenience and serious loss to the residents of Oaklands residing on the south side of the river.

Solicitor W A Macdonald was called in, and gave it as his opinion that the board could not compel the Municipality of Oaklands to replace the bridge, as it was an inter-municipal matter, and one over which the board had no control.

## MOTIONS.

Gillis and Cramer—That the petitions regarding the Souris City bridge be sent to

the clerk of the municipality of Oaklands, and from representations therein it seems a great hardship on the petitioners being without said bridge; and that the board would recommend the favorable consideration of the question by the Council of Oaklands, as a matter of Justice on their part.—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That the solicitor be authorized to take steps to compel municipalities indebted to the board to pay the same immediately, with discretionary power in each case.—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That the account of Wood & Crawford be passed and charged to the Municipalities of Birtle, Shoal Lake, Ellice and town of Birtle.—Carried.

Cramer and Forster—That the sec-treas. be instructed to call a meeting of the municipalities of Daly, Whitehead, Woodworth and Sifton with a view to their settling amongst themselves the amount of expense their respective municipalities shall incur towards improving the road allowance running south from the Assiniboine River, in the neighborhood of Griswold, said meeting to be held at Griswold on Monday, June 23rd, at 1 p. m.—Carried.

W McDonald, Trustee of the school district, complaining of the want of information furnished by sec-treas.

Forster and Gillies—That the board consider that the information in reference to school taxes given to Mr. McDonald in a letter from the Sec-treas dated December 3rd, contained all the information available from the rolls of 1882 and 1883.—Carried.

Cramer and Forster—That the account of H T. Moron amounting to \$3.00, being payment in full of all claims against the board be paid.

Cramer and Forster—That in the opinion of this board the rent of the Minnedosa registry office is excessive and in future will only pay \$12, the same as is paid for the county clerk's office.—Carried.

W H Hannam re fence around the gaol grounds.

Cramer and Gillies—That the sec-treas be instructed to procure the material to erect a fence around the gaol grounds not to exceed \$40 as suggested by Mr. Hannam.—Carried.

Gillis and Cramer—That the report as now read of the auditors for the Western Judicial District be adopted.

Cramer and Forster—That the District Auditors' reports of the Municipalities of Whitehead, Blanchard, Woodworth, Sifton, Strathclair, Boulton, Delonnie, Shell River, Oak River, Harrison, Turtle Mountain, Russell, Birtle town, Minnoda, Rossburn, Glenwood, Whitewater, and Silver Creek, be adopted and put on file.—Carried.

Communications from A R Fanning and Robert Lochard, re refund of taxes paid in 1882.

Gillis and Forster—That the taxes paid by Robt. Lochard, four dollars, to the County of Minnedosa be refunded Mr. Lochard charged to old county of Minnedosa as per resolution of municipality of Harrison.—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That maps of the counties of Brandon and Minnedosa be procured for the Inspector of Schools, said maps not to cost more than ten dollars each and to be charged to the counties of Minnedosa and Brandon.—Carried.

Owing to the absence of sec-treas it was considered necessary to appoint Mr. R. Maltby to act in his place until such time as he may return.

Solicitor Macdonald was requested to prepare a by-law for that purpose.

The by-law was passed and the salary of J R Maltby fixed at the rate of \$1,500 per annum.

Cramer and Gillies—That the sec-treas. procure three dozen Grenades and one Babcock Fire Extinguisher for use of court house and gaol.—Carried.

Forster and Cramer—That all accounts for gaol supplies and accounts chargeable to the administration of justice be paid on the authority and approval of the chairman and sec-treas.—Carried.

Cramer and Gillies—That the repairs necessary in the gaol be attended to at once under the direction and supervision of the Sheriff.—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That the sec-treas. be authorized to advance the town of Minnedosa fifteen hundred dollars on the return of the non-resident roll to the board.—Carried.

Cramer and Forster—That certain repairs necessary in the court house be made, this is frosting the windows in rear of Judge's chair, and fixing the cupboard in the barristers' rooms and carpeting the stairs leading to the Judge's private room; also repairs some of the steam pipes under the direction of the sec-treas.—Carried.

Cramer and Forster—That the services of J Weatherill be retained by the board at same salary as last year for a term of 3 months.—Carried.

By-law No. 18, entitled by-law to repeal clauses and by-law No 16 to raise by way of loan the sum of \$2,000, and the making and delivery of a promissory note or notes for that purpose and the acting sec-treas. was requested to submit same to the Manager of the Imperial Bank for the approval of the bank's solicitor.

Draft of by-law No 18 having been approved by T M Daly, solicitor to the Imperial Bank, it was read a first, second and third time and passed.

Gillis and Forster—That the following accounts be passed:

D Cameron, Minnedosa Co. court, \$34.00  
Martin McDonald, Registry office, 65.00  
Cameron & Cunningham, gaol supplies, 18.00  
—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That the sec-treas. be instructed to notify all county court clerks and registrars in the district that they do not consider it necessary for said registrars and county court clerks to provide

books and stationery.—Carried.

Forster and Cramer—That the auditors of the Sec-treas books be paid the sum of \$40.00 for their services as auditors for the past year.—Carried.

Gillis and Forster—That the following

## VITAL QUESTIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention of uric acid, and all the diseases of the alimentary canal?"

Ask the same physicians: "What the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you."

"Hepatic or Bile-liver?" Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable, and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ailment can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

## CHAPTER II.

"Patients." "Altogether dead or nearly dying?" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, were enough, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!! From a long list of morbid nervousness, wakefulness and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by overeating, purging, dysentery, inflammation and chronic, or suffering from scurvy.

Erysipelas? Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases fail.

Nature is her to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, out-stuff with "Hop" or "Hops in their name."

telegram be sent to the absent chairman: to Major C A Boulton, board in session, accept congratulations of the board on bravery of yourself, Major Buchanan and troops.

Board adjourned to meet again at call of the acting chairman.

## HINTS ABOUT PIGS.

Suppose you have a pure bred sow, and want to handle her in the best manner. Feed her well from birth to say 3 months old, and let her have plenty of exercise if possible, and if out of a spring litter she may go to the boar in November or December. If she is strong and in good health it will not harm her to have a litter at a year old or so. Still it often makes a much better sow to let her run to a year or two or three months over, before serving, and in fall litters sows always let them go the full year before serving. Once in pig let the sow have plenty of food and good, and a good run until a few days before farrowing, then put her in the pen, roomy and dry, and feed as she is to be fed after farrowing. Among the best foods are scalded shorts or bran, with skim milk, and some oil meal at times to loosen the bowels and prevent the frequent constipation. If she is uneasy at first in the pen, she may be let out an hour or two in the morning, let her come back for a feed, let out again, and come in for the night, and she will soon get used to the great change. If you have a quiet sow, and those of good breed are generally so, handle her, go into the pen and make her familiar with whoever is to attend during farrowing, and after, as it will save great trouble. If the weather is favorable when the litter is four or five weeks old, the sow may be let out once or twice a day, an hour or so each time, increasing the time as the little pigs grow, and feeding them while she is out, thus saving the great strain upon her. The sow's strength must be saved in every way possible, for a pure bred sow, that gives from seven to eleven pigs the first litter, and is a good mother and milker, is a prize, and worth a lot of extra trouble, to aid the production of strong litters of nine to twelve twice a year if desired, for two or three years. The milk of the sow is the richest of any domestic animal, and at first is chiefly supplied from the inside fat which all animals store for the purpose, and for the first week or ten days, much or rich food will not be wanted. Often the sow will take the boar three or four days after farrowing, but it is not advisable to let her do so, if she is pure bred, better wait until the litter is weaned, when, if not too much reduced, she will take the boar in two days to two weeks, and should have plenty of good food and easy exercise for four or five weeks after the weaning, and after that give her all she will eat.

The boar could be kept growing steadily and quickly. Never cut his rations short, and if he tends to get too fat, reduce the quality of his food, not the quantity, and just here a great mistake is often made by those who have never kept thoroughbred pigs. The pig gets so full and round, the oval and bones look so small, that the animal appears too fat and not large enough, and the owner starts off his best to keep down his condition. But don't be afraid, nature can give you several years' start and yet beat you and she performs her work in due form and gives proper results. Give the boar plenty of exercise, and all he will eat clean twice daily. Some boiled potatoes or turnips and bran scalded, if in winter, and in summer give him a good grass run, and plenty of fresh water at both seasons. At eight or ten months old, if a small-sized boar he will be nearly full grown, if properly fed and handled, and may serve two or three sows, and he is sure to allow only one service for each. It is quite enough and more is likely to hurt the sow. When full grown you may reduce the quality of the boar's food but still give him enough for full health and usefulness, and when in season, a full grown boar should serve more than two sows in two days, and in the fall, and the same number in the spring, but not more than six or eight in a season if he is a valuable animal. Intended to be kept some years. If you intend to fatten and kill him as soon as the season is over you may let him serve as many as he can, from 65 to 80. There is no limit to the profitable age of a good boar, though three years is a good average, but he may be kept three times that if he gets good litters of good pigs. Make a yard to the boar's pen and turn the sow in there, keeping the door between the pen and the yard shut a few minutes before setting the boar out, if he is cool blooded.

# ATKINSON & NATION'S

—IS THE—

**Cheapest Place in Town**  
TO BUY YOUR

# DRY GOODS

**Ready-Made Clothing,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes.  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**

As our stock is one of the largest in the city and having been bought in the very best markets,—at the late low prices of all classes of goods,—we feel satisfied that we are in a position second to none to offer you the very best goods in any of the above lines at prices to meet the closest buyers.

We also ask you to note the fact that we have no old shop worn goods, bought at boom prices, but the newest goods in the market at

**ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.**

**Atkinson & Nation,**

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

The Hopedale grist mill is again in running order.

A new grist mill is being built at Carleton Place, Man.

The Manitoba Milling Co. are building a new grist mill at Carleton Place, Man.

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Paul & W. J. of Winnipeg, have leased the business of the Hopedale grist mill.

Mr. P. J. of St. Paul, Man., has been in the city for some time.

The Manitoba Milling Co. are building a new grist mill at Carleton Place, Man.

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**LIVERY.**

**JAMES S. GIBSON,**

**FIRST-CLASS RIGS,  
STYLISH HORSES.**

**Livery Sale and Feed  
STABLES.**

DEALERS IN:

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,  
Buggies, Cutters, &c.



**FREEMAN'S  
WORM POWDERS.**

Apparent to the... Contains their own...  
Purified, is a safe, sure, and effective  
destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

**NOTICE!**

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I am in no wise liable for any debts contracted by John Bradley, either in his own name or as purporting to be associated in business with me.

**RICHARD HARRISON.**  
Dated 15 May, 1885.  
Witness,  
M. A. Macdonald.

## NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	3 mos. \$2.50	6 mos. \$4.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	.50	.65	1.25

## THE WEEKLY GLOBE

**SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS  
ONLY 15 CENTS**

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.

In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, of publishing any new novel by any of the leading writers of fiction, such as WILKIE COLLINS, MISS BRADTON, JESSIE McARTHUR, E. L. FARJON, SARAH DOUCHEY, WILLIAM BLACK, MRS. OLIPHANT, HUGH COLE, and others.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNRIVALLED.

## SPURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Spurgeon's own hands) given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE, under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is, beyond question, the most widely-read preacher in the world, and is always ready, practical and instructive.

**Address, THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.**

**TORONTO**



## LOCATION OF METHODIST MINISTERS.

## I. WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

Winnipeg (Grace Church)—A Langford, T. L. Helliwell, supernumerary.  
Winnipeg (Zion Church)—J. Dike, T. E. Monden, B. A., supernumerary.  
Winnipeg (Wesley Church)—George Daniel.  
Emerson—J. M. Harrison.  
Dominion City—R. B. Laidley.  
Morris—F. M. Finn.  
Stonewall—J. A. Jackson.  
Rat Portage—W. H. Spence.  
St. Charles—W. H. Buckler.  
Plymouth—W. Pindot.  
Fisher River—A. W. Ross.  
Borden's River—Eugene Langford.  
Norway House—John Semmons.  
Oxford House—To be supplied.  
Nelson River—To be supplied.  
W. J. Hewitt.

## II. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE DISTRICT.

Portage la Prairie—B. Franklin, B. A.  
High Bluff—A. B. Hames.  
Meadow Lake—J. H. Rutan.  
Gladstone—W. Kindy.  
Neepawa—Isaac N. Robinson; George Hannah.  
Minnedosa—A. J. Bartrop; R. Longhead, supernumerary.  
Carberry—J. W. Bell, B. D.  
Morton—One to be sent under superintendent of Burnside and Prospect.  
Burnside and Prospect (Portage la Prairie)—J. E. Woodworth.  
J. E. Allen.

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J. E. Allen.

## IV. BRANDON DISTRICT.

Brandon—J. F. Batts; C. Ladner, supernumerary.  
Chatter—P. W. Davies.  
Rapid City—T. C. Buchanan.  
Oak River and Shad Lake—A. D. Wheeler.  
Beulah—G. H. Long; N. Rowson, supernumerary.  
Birtle—T. E. Wilson.  
Rosedown—W. Elliott, B. A.  
Shell River—H. Kenner.  
Moosemin—M. Dimmick, one to sent.  
Moose Mountain—W. G. Wilson.  
Virden—T. B. Bryson, B. A., N. D. Peters, supernumerary.  
Griswold and Alexander—W. R. Morrison.  
Pinn Creek and Souris River—C. Parker (J. J. Edwards).  
Antlers—One to be sent.  
Souris City and Milford—G. K. Adams, J. B. Powell; G. Roddick, supernumerary.

## V. REGINA DISTRICT.

Regina—J. Dooey.  
Wascana—One to be sent.  
Qu'Appelle—Thos. Lawson.  
Fort Qu'Appelle and P. M. Colony—(O. Darwin) under superintendent of Qu'Appelle.  
Wolsley and Pleasant Plains—(W. A. Cook) under superintendent of Qu'Appelle.  
Bradwell—J. K. Joslyn.  
Crescent Lake and York Colony—One to be sent.  
Moosejaw—Clement Williams.  
Saskatoon—One wanted.  
Prince Albert—One wanted.  
Battleford—One wanted.  
VI. SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.  
Shave Lake—E. R. Steinhauer.  
White Fish Lake—O. Gorman.  
Victoria—J. A. McLachlan.  
Edmonton—J. H. Howard.  
Battle River—E. R. Glass, B. A., under superintendent of district.  
Morely—John McDougall.  
Calgary—W. L. Rutledge.  
Sawee Indians—One wanted.  
Blackfoot Crossing—One wanted.  
Fort McLeod—W. Halstead.  
Blood Indians—John McLean, B. A. (Fort McLeod P. O.).  
Medicine Hat and Maple Creek—Wellington Bridgeman.  
Rev. J. F. Batts, of Brandon, preached the annual sermon before the Theological Union last night. Rev. J. H. Rutan conducted the opening part of the service.

## HEADACHE.

Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the *Canada Presbyterian* was cured after years of suffering with headache and nervous troubles by the use of *Dr. Barker's Kidney Pills*.

## OAKLAND.

The council met as a Court of Revision on the 5th inst. at 10 a. m.  
All were present except Councillor Robinson.  
There were no appeals against the Assessment and after giving the roll a thorough examination it was passed and accepted.  
The council met for the transaction of general business at 11 a. m.  
A petition was received from W. H. Gammon and 14 others asking to be allowed to perform their statute labor on the trail to Brandon running through the Brandon Hills—Granted.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. J. D. Board enclosing statement showing receipts and expenditure on account up to 1st of May ult.—Referred to Finance Com.  
From W. J. D. Board enclosing a resolution passed by the Board relative to Souris City bridge, also several petitions to Board on the same subject.—Laid over.  
From Wm. Bertram, drawing the attention of the council to the bridge across Spring Creek between sections 34 and 35, tp 8, rg 18, which is broken down.

From W. A. Macdonald, account re municipal grant.

From J. A. McGee, sec. treas. of Paisley School District enclosing detailed statement of receipts and expenditure of that district for 1884.

From C. P. D. enclosing list of lands sold by them in this municipality.

From W. O. Fowler declining appointment of poundkeeper.

From F. Dixon, sec. treas. of South Cypress stating that the council of that municipality declined taking action re Souris City Bridge.

## M. T. N. S.

Lockhart and Stewart.—That all communications relating to Souris City bridge be laid over till next meeting and that the clerk be instructed to post notice at said bridge stating that this council will not hold themselves responsible for any accidents which may occur in the use of said bridge.—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

A. E. Rowe	5.00
A. W. Reynolds	3.50
Freeland & Christie	2.50
W. A. Macdonald	20.00
Chesley School District	150.00
Delton	130.00
East Brandon	303.00
Sourisburg	100.00
Souris City	291.81

Lockhart and Stinson.—That the clerk be instructed to post notices in the post offices of Rounthwaite and Strathern and also at Spring Creek bridge to the effect that the B. and N. P. Co. will be on the ground at 1.30 p. m. on the 26th day of June to let contract by auction to the lowest bidder for what may be necessary to make a proper and safe crossing providing approaches be made to same by statute or gratis labor.—Carried.

Brander and Lockhart.—That the resignation of W. O. Fowler as poundkeeper for ward No. 2, be accepted and that Richard Martin be appointed to fill the office.—Carried.

Stewart and Brander.—That the Voters Lists to be ordered by the clerk do not exceed 100 copies.—Carried.  
Council adjourned.

## FINE STOCK IN MANITOBA.

The black road mare Minnie, owned by Captain W. C. B. Grahame, of Invergrange, St. James, near Winnipeg, recently dropped a magnificent chestnut colt to Benedict son of Almont, dam Susie Spears, by Arabian's son; 2nd dam sister to Prysos No. 1, by imported G. enee, 3rd dam Gipsy sister to Medoc, by American Eclipse, 4th dam, Young Maid of Oaks, by imported Expedition; 5th dam, Maid of Oaks by Spread Eagle; 6th dam, Annette, by imported Shark; 7th dam, by Rockingham; 9th dam by Bayless Gallant, 9th dam, by True Whig; 11th dam, imported Diamond by Cullin's Arabian; 12th dam, Griswold's Lady Shigh, by Crofts Partner; 13th dam, by Grayhound; 14th dam, Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen's Bay Bule; 15th dam, by D'Arcy's Chestnut Arabian; 16th dam, by Whiteswit; 17th dam, by Old Montague mare. Almont, the great sire of trotters, is by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid), dam by Mambina Chief, Mambina Chief was sired by Mambina Paymaster, he by Mambina, he by imported Messenger. Mambina Chief was the sire of Lady Thon, Almont is the sire of Allie West, 3 years, 2.29. Piedmont, 4 years, 3rd heat, 2.33. Alot a, 4 years, 2.31, and two other 4 year olds have shown 2.16 in private trials. The Embryo flyer is snugly quartered with his dam at Invergrange. Capt. Grahame is now the owner of the racing sire Grandmaster, well and favorably known to all Manitoba turf men, a horse which while on the Canadian turf had very few peers. He won the 1st race he ran. It is not probable that Capt. Grahame will put him into training again as he intends to use him for stud purposes, feeling confident that Manitoba can produce horse flesh equal to any other part of the world.

## DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend upon Hayyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful and inflammatory complaints. If it only relieves but cures.

## PROVINCIAL.

The Rev. Mr. Woodworth has been elected president of the Manitoba Conference of the Methodist Church.

The Hon. Walter Clifford, of Austin, has the Continental system of butter making in full operation. He produces, at present 70 pounds a week from the milk of two cows.

Port Arthur is crying out for more gaol accommodation. At present many roughs are allowed their liberty, for the want of room for confinement.

Birtle has about a dozen teachers at its session of the Normal School.

The Government has consented to give a free grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the following companies, which ought to facilitate railway construction: The Northwest Coal and Navigation Co., Manitoba North-western, Manitoba Southwestern, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan-Galt's line gets but 3,000 per mile.

## THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. Wazeler, Merchant, of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Hayyard's Pectoral Balsam. This great throat and lung healer cures weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, emphysema, and all pulmonary complaints.



## WILSON &amp; CO.

DEALERS IN

## Hardware STOVES

AND

## TIN WARE.

CORNER 7th and ROSSER AVENUE.

## IMPERIAL BANK

—OF— CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000. SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

## BRANDON BRANCH, ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for Bank of Montreal. Bank of British North America. Bank of Toronto. Dominion Bank. Bank of Hamilton. Quebec Bank. Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager.

## FIRE!!!

—THE—

## CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

is prepared to insure buildings and stock against loss by fire in Brandon and vicinity.

E. FITZ BUCKE, Brandon. LEWIS & KERBY, Winnipeg. General Agents.

## T. LEE &amp; CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

## SATCHELS AND VALISES of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING TRUNKS.

## Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

## NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed First-class:

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, one map, \$5.50.  
Eastern and Western Hemisphere, separate each, \$5.50.  
Europe, Asia, Africa, separate, each, \$5.50.  
North America, South America, separate, each, \$5.50.  
United States of America, \$5.50.  
Dominion of Canada, new and enlarged, \$7.50.  
Map of Manitoba, new and enlarged, \$10.50.

C. Cliffe,

Mail Office, Brandon.

## Groom Wanted

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to travel a route in the County of Brandon. A man with experience and references required. Apply person at the Beaulieu House, Brandon, April 4th.

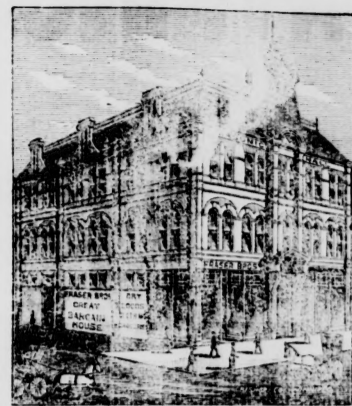
R. T. EVANS, Sec. Treas.

## HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPIILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms, one dollar per bottle, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark colors: Oil of Castor, for growth of hair; Currying fluid; Boon of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The Skin Tightener, for furrow; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Points for crooked limbs, 25c. Medicine for obesity, 25c. Complexion pills, 25c. Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars. Tar soap, the remedy for the skin, 1c. Ross's Toilet Magazine, 1c. All securely packed for stamps. — 21, Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

## IMPORTANT

Spring Stock JUST ARRIVED.



50 Cases to choose from

## Fraser Bros.

Masonic Block, Brandon.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS &amp; OINTMENT. THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and rest the Debilitated Constitution, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

## THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

## For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. And are sold at 1s, 1d, 2s, 3d, 4s, 6d, 11s, 2s, and 3s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

## Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

## Pioneer Boot and Shoe House,

9th St. This is the popular establishment of the city.

W. Senkbiel, Prop.

MUNICIPALITY OF SOUTH  
CYPRUS.

Minutes of a general meeting held at  
Millford, 29th May, 1885.

The minutes of the last meeting having  
been read and approved, as were the follow-  
ing resolutions:

That the following communications be  
read:

From John North Cypress, re ferry at  
Norse's Landing.

From General Manager of C.P.R., re Tiger  
River crossing.

From Postmaster General, re postal con-  
veyance of southwestern and central Mani-  
toba, by way of Millford, Grand and Ot-  
tawa.

From Messrs. T. M. Daly and Gilbert, re  
the ferry at Norse's Landing.

That the clerk be authorized to write and  
send to the C.P.R. that this council cannot  
afford to take over the ferry at Norse's Land-  
ing, as the municipality is a complete  
stranger to the same, having been sold

to the C.P.R. and that the Municipality  
is not being already at the expense of  
providing crossing facilities over the  
ferry at Norse's Landing, and also the fact that  
the said Norse's River at Norse's  
Landing is not of interest to any taxpayer of  
the Municipality, this council cannot en-  
gage in the question of bearing any share of  
the cost of providing crossing facilities at  
that point.

That the report of the road and bridge  
committee of ward No. 1 be adopted, statu-  
tary that the ferry at Norse's Landing had  
not been taken over in good order and the  
amount of it let to David Christie, at \$18  
a month for six months, he to have the re-  
sults of the same.

That the clerk be authorized to write to  
the C.P.R. and ask for further infor-  
mation respecting the report of  
the said committee, as to how it  
will be secured at year's Judicial Levy,  
and if they are bearing upon same the  
amount of the same, and to draw the  
attention of the board to the fact that cer-  
tain township have not been assessed by  
the C.P.R.

That the public works committee ward  
No. 1 be authorized to inspect, to rate,  
and to assess the ferry at Norse's Landing.

That the clerk be appointed poundkeeper  
for the year 1885.

That the clerk be notified to put  
the same in effect at once into a state of  
operation.

That the public works committee Ward No.  
1 be authorized to fix Oak Creek bridge,  
if the same does not, and to insti-  
tute proceedings against him to col-  
lect the same.

That a special school rate be struck  
on Charles Leckman's taxes, he being out-  
side the limit.

That the Reeve and Treasurer be author-  
ized to draw on North Cypress for their share  
of taxes at Norse's Landing.

That the pathmasters Rothwell, Moore and  
Dewar, be instructed to perform half the  
estate labor on hill and approach to Oak  
Creek bridge.

That the pathmaster Dewar be instructed to  
perform as much of his labor as may be  
necessary on the approach to Oak Creek  
bridge.

That the public works committee ward No.  
1 be empowered to fix road between lots 9  
and 10, 11 and 12, in 2, 7, 13, outlay not  
to exceed \$125, and also to measure the  
ground occupied by bridge on Gowanlock's  
property and get a deed for same.

That the clerk be authorized to pay for  
at the time of purchase, any article he may  
require and obtain at the Millford stores.

That the pathmaster McLean be instructed  
to perform his statutory labor on approaches  
to Norse's ferry, and the committee of the  
ward to let such jobs as they may consider  
necessary for that purpose.

That this council adjourn to meet again  
at Millford on the second day of July at  
8 o'clock.

## COURT OF REVISION.

That Charles Brown be assessed \$250  
personal.

That Robert Barr's petition be granted  
upon the production of proof from the Land  
Office.

That the following appeals be disal-  
lowed:

R. Z. Rogers, G. B. Staer and J. K. Thomp-  
son.

That the following appeals be allowed:

W. McLaughlin, N. R. Owen,  
That Adam Gowanlock's name be put on  
all for new qr 12, 7, 13, as 3rd class land.

That F. Duck be assessed for new qr 30, 7,  
16, as 3rd class land.

That F. Burnett and G. Motherwell be as-  
sessed for the following:

Lot 15, s. 16, ne qr 3, s. 16, Millford  
lots 27, 193, 252, 365, 197, 211.

That the new qr 16, 7, 13, be reduced  
from 1st to 2nd class.

F. Fitz Roy Dixon,  
Sec. Treas.

## THE DAIRY COW.

The coming dairy cow will of necessity  
have a strong and vigorous constitution.  
Inbred cows will not carry their calves  
well, every change affects them. Damp-  
ness and cold rains effect the quantity and  
quality of their milk. Drought and short  
feed in summer will effect the milked ones  
in the herd first of any, for the reason that  
they have not stamina and vitality enough  
to carry them over these temporary strains  
and hardships. There is no doubt but that  
"like begets like." A heavy milker of rich  
milk, bred to a close relation, may produce  
a great butter cow, but other things just as  
essential are lost, namely, constitution and  
vital force. These cannot be dispensed  
with on any practical farmer or dairyman's  
place, who is running his place for practi-  
cal objects and not for fancy. A profitable  
herd of cows cannot be kept where abor-  
tion has a foothold; it is a leak that slowly  
and surely cuts away the profits. Hundreds  
of thousands of dollars would be annually  
saved to farmers and dairymen if abor-  
tion occurred. The coming cow will be  
short legged; it can be put down as a  
certain fact. Whoever saw a profitable,  
thrifty cow perched upon long spindle legs?  
Some herds look as though they had been  
bred for trotters. The coming cow will not  
be a trotter but an animal bred by a breed-  
er of good common sense.

THE TORONTO STORE.  
SELLING OUT.  
LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Slaughtering Sale now going on, and to continue until the whole  
stock is disposed of.  
Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Furs, Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered the public at and far below cost. G.  
As we are engaging in business in Ontario, this Sale is SQUARE and NO HUMBU.  
Our Whole Stock must go at any price.

## Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from, Large Stock of Plain and Beaded Silks for Dresses and Mant

100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents.

35 pieces Dress Gingham, all colors and prices.

30 pieces Grey and Plain Wool Fannels, below cost.

25 pieces Vests, all shades and prices.

75 Ladies' shawls and Jackets, at half price.

45 Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs, \$1.25.

18 dozen Ladies' Kid Wool Mitts, Clouds, Jerseys, etc., cheap.

A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Coats, Ties, Collars, Silk and  
Cotton Handkerchiefs, etc.

240 All Wool Blankets, from \$1 to \$600 Yarns, 50 cents per lb.

15 pieces Wool, Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mat-  
tings, Door Mats, etc.

75 pieces Tissue and Corsetry, very low.

40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.

50 dozen fair Men's Sox and Mitts.

STACKS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur  
Caps, from 85 cents.

800 pairs Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Goggles, below cost.

## CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

17 lbs. Extra Bright Sugar, for \$1. 11 lbs. Extra Guaranteed Sugar, for \$1. 8 Cans  
Fresh Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1. 9 lbs. Dried Apples, for \$1. 3 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomat-  
oes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have  
another such opportunity for years to come. Terms Cash.

## SOVEREEN &amp; JOHNSTONE.

Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

N.B.—All accounts due us, if not paid in Ten Days, will be placed in  
Lawyer's hands for Collection.

## GO TO

## Whitehead &amp; Whitelaw's

—FOR—

Blue Vitrol.  
Barrel Salt.  
Coal Oil.  
Sugar and Syrup.  
Boots and Shoes.

A lot of the above just received and can be  
had in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

P. E. DURT,  
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch  
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Com-  
passes, Telescopes.

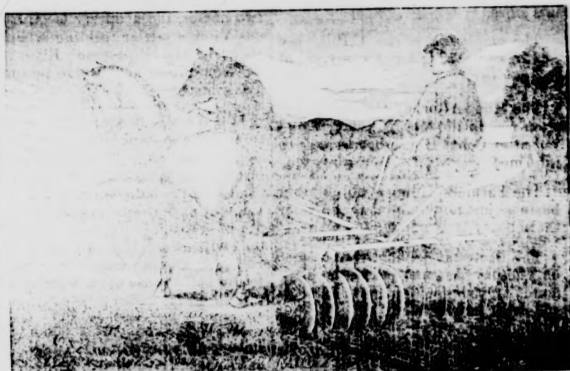


THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MURPHY'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

## THE

Corbin Disk Harrow  
—AND  
Seeder Attachment.

(Patented in U. S. and Canada.)

This Harrow has Sharp Steel Disks,  
Lever to regulate Depth of Cut and  
Seeder Attachment.

"THE BEST DISK HARROW IN THE WORLD"  
it saves "back setting" it saves seed it saves horse flesh and  
increases the crop.

A FACT—A man can ride this machine and do  
more work, and do it thoroughly, with less tax on his team,  
than with any tooth harrow or cultivator in the market. We  
have thousands of endorsements and testimonials.

High winter freights will prevent the sale of only a limited  
number this season. Farmers should secure one at once.

Also the Corbin Wrought Rim Roller filled with smooth  
Journals Babbitted Boxes.

Much more durable and lasting than Wooden Rollers—  
Exposed to the weather.

Wm. Johnston, Agent, Brandon, Man.

Made by St. Law. Man'g. Co. of Ont. limited. Prescott,  
Ont.

## HEALTH AND HOME.

Published Monthly at Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 160,000. Edited by W. W. HALE, M.D.

This is a large eight-page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining  
to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art,  
Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, Fancy Work for the Ladies, Prize Puzzles for the  
Boys, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve Health, prevent disease, purify  
morals, and make home happy.

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(Which can be sent in postage stamps.)

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A Literary Evolution—A Library for 50 Cents.

## GIVEN TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

For One Subscriber.

To every subscriber sending us 50 cents for one year's subscription to HEALTH AND HOME, we  
will give any one of the following ten Premiums:

No. 1. Dr. Hale's Photo. (Cabinet size.)

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No. 3. Gems of Art and Poetry.

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No. 5. Henry Askell.

No. 6. Blue Eyes and Golden Hair.

No. 7. Captain Aleck's Legacy.

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Distinguished People.

A Bride from the Sea.

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Jean Ingelow Poems.

Recitations and Readings.

The Budget of Wit and Humor.

Sixteen complete stories.

Gilded Sin.

Hines Barton.

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